THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION LIFE IN PARIS.

A Two-Sided Story.

African Diamond Fields.

The Venezuelan Insurrection.

Great Cuban Hurricane. Fearful Loss of Life.

PARIS.

How Letters are Written-Two Statements in the Same Document.

A Tours correspondent of the N. Y. Evening

The balloons seem to do their service pretty regularly, too much so, indeed, to be always trustworthy, although the caucelling of the postage stamps on the letters is tolerably good evidence that they have really been posted in

I have seen several private communications, all written in the most enthusiastic, not to say hopeful terms; but they seem to have been dictated under pressure, either by a desire of with-holding unfavorable intelligence from the enemy should the balloons be captured, or by a fear lest they might be examined by the authorities and condign punishment awarded to him who would dare to say that everything did not wear

a roseate hue.
One of these effusions I translate as it was communicated to me by a friend who received it, and who carefully pressed it over with a hot iron, bringing out quite a different statement, which had been written in sympathetic ink be-

tween the lines of the apparent document:-"Paris, Sept. 28.—For a week we have been cut off from the outside world, and neither let-ters nor papers reach us; but as news is often a doubtful blessing, and as we have enough to do with our own affairs, we are willing to put up with this temporary inconvenience. Paris is in its worst possible state just now, and yet is still as ever the pleasantest city in the world. Living is little dearer than usual; the restaurants are as well patronized, the cuisine and wines quite as irreproachable; indeed, the only things we miss are milk, Ostend oysters, and fresh fish; but this is not astonishing, as Fritz stops them on the way for himself and his uhlans.

We hear that we will, in a few days, be put on an allowance of six hundred oxen and five thousand sheep per diem, but this is merely a precaution, and shows that our patriotic authorities feel that they can make a long resistance. The weather is splendld, with just a little touch of freshness to warn us of the approach of win-ter, which we will welcome all the more if it comes with an unusual amount of sleet, rain, and snow to drown our enemies, who are already dying with dysentery and typhoid. We miss our promenades in the Bois, but we still have our holidays, and Auteuil was never gayer than it is now on Sunday afternoons. The shops are all open, and resplendent with costly silks and rare old china and curiosities-very little cheaper than they were before the war. The show of arms is more marked than before, and every one peeps into the windows to look at the coats of mail warranted to stop a bullet at ten paces. Very properly the theatres and dancing gardens are closed, and citizens go instead to listen to patriotic speeches, or to the cafe, where they sit and talk as usual until the fatal hour of 10 P. M. arrives, and then all go home quietly and wonder how they have learned to live without gas and go to bed at 11 o'clock. During the day time the streets are crowded with merry groups of gentlemen in uniform, and well-dressed ladies, who only show their appreciation of the state of siege by going home before eight in the evening to avoid unpleasant mistakes in the nightly battue made by the National Guards. The freedom of social intercourse, always one of the great attractions of Paris, is more than ever apparent. All classes cling together in this hour of common peril, and the feeling of mutual kindliness is growing daily in strength. The millionaire shoulders his musket in the ranks by the side of his former valet, and cheerfully obeys the orders of his commanders, who once were probably his tradesmen. In this daily contact all learn to admire each other and forget that social distinctions

have ever existed. "In conclusion I will say: -Courage! Mon ami! we will triumph over these modern Vandals, or dle like Marius among the ruins of Carthage (?).

Affectionately, etc."
So much for the body of the letter; the interlinea tells a different tale, and was written in dislointed phrases-"Things are as bad as they well can be without an actual emeute, of which there are symptoms. The Gardes Mobiles refuse to drill, and openly denounce the authorities who have brought them into a trap (souriciere) thence there is no escape. The streets are ful of drunken men and women, who insult every well-dressed person they meet. Great fears are entertained of a famine panic. At Duval's (the great butcher's), at 5 A. M. on Friday, nearly five thousand people blocked up the Rue Tronchet, and were only kept by the armed Garde Nationale from sacking the establishment; by 7 o'clock there was not an ounce of meal in the shops. Men tought with each other, and women fainted in the crowd. A very large number of runaways from Chatillon and Issy have been privately shot, as I believe have been several of the Garde Mobile. Admiral Fourichon has resigned, refusing to serve in a position where his orders were disobeyed. There are serious dis-sensions between Trochu and the other mem-bers. Paris will not hold out any time, because there will be a Red revolution. I wish to God that the Prussians would get in, if for nothing else to save us from the rabble. Not one of our sorties has been really successful. Burn

Such are the two statements contained in the same letter.

DIAMOND LAND.

Riches of the Desert-A Deluge of Flamonds-Primitive Mining-Scenes at the Diggings.

London, Oct. 23.—The diamond fever at the Cape of Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary gems have been discovered. The whole of circumstances connected with the discovery of the diamond fields on the banks of the Orange river and the success which has attended those who have searched for the precious gems, are of a character the reverse of the sensational or romantic. Upwards of two years ago a valua-ble diamond was accidentally discovered in the possession of a Dutch farmer, who had given it. ng with a number of pretty stones, to his

children as a plaything.

It was not long before the farmers and traders resident near the Orange river made it known that they were prepared to pay well for any diamonds which might be discovered, and the natives were not slow in finding that it paid them, while herding their masters' stock, to pick up any stone presenting an unusual ap-pearance which they might fall in with. From time to time the traders in Hope Town, Coles-berg, and other places became in this manner possessed of gems which were duly forwarded

ADVERSE REPORT. About this time Mr. Emanuel, the well-known

dealer in diamonds, despatched a Mr. Gregory to report upon the nature of the country whence the diamonds were said to have been obtained, and that person having posted over several parts of the country which no one had pronounced to be diamondiferous, returned to London and reported that the rumors which had been circulated were without foundation, but had been trumped up for the purposes of land energiators.

SPEEDY REPUTATION.

Only a short time after this report had reached Only a short time after this report had reached the colony, one of the most splendld gems in the world, "The Star of South Africa," a diamond of the first water, weighing eighty-three and a half karats, was brought into the colony by a native and sold to Messrs. Lilienfield & Co., of Hope Town. This diamond subsequently realized £24,000. It can well be imagined that a discovery of this kind could not fall to have an effect upon the colonists, and since then the number of persons engaged in the search number of persons engaged in the search for diamonds has gradually in-creased. At the present time there are probably not less than two thou-sand persons encamped upon the banks of the Vaal river, busily engaged in digging, sifting, and washing the soil, and the number of diamonds they have discovered offers inducements which tend to add daily to their num-What effect these discoveries will have upon the future of this colony it is impossible to foresee; but as diamonds have been found at points separated by upwards of a hundred miles, there is sufficient ground for believing an important era in the history of South Africa is approaching.

ROUTE TO THE DIGGINGS.

The diamond fields are situated near the junction of the Vaal and Orange rivers, at a distance from Cape Town, in a northeasterly direction, of about eight hundred miles. Immigrants arriving in Table Bay from Europe or elsewhere will be in a most favorable position for laying in supplies, procuring cattle, vehicles, and other necessaries. The line of main road from Cape Town to the Orange river is well constructed, and is kept in an efficient state of repair. It is supplied with water in sufficient abundance, and provides capital pasturage for cattle.
Starting from Cape Town there are first fiftyeight miles by rail to Wellington. Thence to
Ceres come thirty-six miles more. The rest of

the distance is estimated at bullock-wagon rates of from eighteen to twenty miles per day. From Ceres through the Warm Bokkeveld to Karoo Poort is two days. In another day the traveller arrives at Esau's; next at Pataties river; then at Driekop, where there is a capital government dam; the next at Zoutklooff, where good supplies may be had for man and beast. The next principal stages are Buffel's river, Geelbek's river, Blood river, and so en to Beaufort West, which is three hundred and sixty miles from Cape Town, a distance indicating eighteen days by bullock, wagon, or about eight by mules. Proceeding thence, one day by ox-wagon brings us to Rhethence, one day by ox-wagon brings us to Rhe nosterkop, a government outspan, with a plentiful supply of water; and another day to Nel's Poort. From Nel's Poort to Richmond is a distance of seven days by ox-wagon, or about 130 miles; two days more suffice to reach Hanover. Hope Town may then be reached at a distance of about eighty miles. Hope Town is geographically the nearest route. Leaving Hope Town and crossing the Orange river by a pont the traveller must pass through the arid, sandy region of Albania, past the Backhouse Station, across the Vaal river, and by an execuable road, and through the exigent Kafirs of crable road, and through the exigent Kafirs of the Campbell Grounds, on the west side of the Vaal, on to the Hart river, which also must be crossed before reaching the long bend by which

traveller must again turn back to diamondiferous destination at Klip-that he prefers the drift. Assuming that he prefers the other route by way of Colesberg—to which the roads are easy and the travelling generally good - the next stage across the Orange river is to Fauresmith, a distance of eighty miles, or four days by ox-wagon. Thence the adventurer makes for Jacobsdal, about an equal distance; and, indeed, now it is to this point that most, even of the Hope Town people, direct their aim instead of taking the west side of the Vaal. From Jacobsdal to Pniel is about four days more, or eighty miles-and there the journey is completed.

When time is no particular object most persons travel in wagons drawn by a team of oxen numbering from twelve to sixteen, according to the weight of the load and the nature of the roads. Should a more rapid progress be desira-ble, mules and horses are substituted for oxen, but the expenses are greater than with the latter mode of locomotion. As a proof of the character of the roads to be traversed, it is mentioned that his Excellency Sir P. E. Wode-house, the late Governor of the Colony, tra-versed the road between Wellington and the Orange river in an American buggy, occupying only eight days.

MINING OPERATIONS. At present operations have been carried on at the diamond fields in the most primitive manner. The machinery has been of the rudest and most simple character, and nothing like a systematic search by competent persons has been undertaken. Much remains to be done, but sufficient has already been accomplished to prove beyond dispute that the diamond fields of South Africa are more than exceptionally productive. The natives residing in the vicinity of the diamond fields are peaceful and moderately industrious, the country is free from dangerous reptiles and beasts of prey, and the climate is healthy and pleasant. The prices of provisions on the spot are moderate: bread, 6d. per pound; beef, Is.; potatoes, £2 per bag of three bushels flour, £2 10s. for ditto; Indian corn, £1 10s ditto; brandy, 2s. 6d. per bottle; wine, 1s. 6d sheep, 10s. each; butter, 1s. 6d. per pound and Kafir corn, 30s. per bag. Parties visiting the diamond fields usually lay in a stock of necessaries previous to leaving Cape Town, calculated to last them during their stay in the country, and in this way we are able to purchase at the most reasonable rates.

LUCK AND LABOR. The success which will attend the labors of the seekers after diamonds will greatly depend upon the character of the person by whom the search is undertaken. Some, unquestionably, will be more lucky than others; but from the private letter of a gentleman at the diggings, we gather that 'perseverance" is the most necessary quality in diamond seeking, and is also, to a considerable extent, wanting in many of the parties. "The luck, as they call it," says he, 'belongs to those who turn over the most ground, take a kopje, and stick to it. The mistake made by many is that of just turning over a few stones, and then running off to another place where they hear a diamond is found."

GOLD YIELD. -At the Tatin gold fields, which lie about five hundred miles beyond the diamond fields, and where quartz-crushing by machinery has just been commenced, the yield of gold has not been less than two ounces to the ton. This is a return which has astonished the most experienced Australian diggers.

THE COST OF GETTING THERE. Intending miners will find the expense of getting from New York to the diamond diggings about as follows:-From NewYork to Liverpool about as follows:—From NewYork to Liverpool, by steamer, \$50 to \$75, according to accommodations; from Liverpool or London to the Cape of Good Hope, by steamer, \$85, steerage, or \$150, cabin, and by sailing ship, \$80, cabin. The best means of getting from Cape Town to the mines is by Bullock teams from Wellington, the cost of passage and subsistence being about two hundred dollars. A better way would be for the miner to buy his bullocks at Wellington and sell them when he reaches the mines, where sell them when he reaches the mines, where they will readily bring a profit for beef. The total cost of getting from New York to the mines may be figured up at from \$350 to \$400, according to accommodations.

VENEZUELA.

Buttles with the Insurgents The Government Successful—The Archbishop Banished.

CARACAS, Oct. 8.—General Hernandez, the commander-in-chief, with 4000 men, defeated Guzman's troops in the Salazar after a sangui-nary combat, which lasted for thirty-six hours. On the 18th ult. Hernandez moved with his army to Banquesemeto, and on the following day he commenced to storm the town, which he eventually captured, and found 800 small arms, eight tons of powder, and other war material. on account of a scarcity of provisions he evacu-ated the town on the 19th, previously disarming the troops and citizens. On the 21st he des-patched a portion of his forces to attack the in-turgents at San Filipe, where he was defeated and fell back to Truxillo to attack General Da-boin, who was at Chubarquin with a large body of men. No news has as yet come to hand with regard to this fight. regard to this fight.

A despatch was sent by Guzman Blanco to Maracaibo to wait upon Hernandez to request a suspension of hostilities and to acknowledge him President of the republic, promising Hernandez that neither Sutherland nor Pulzar should be made Governor of the State H. be made Governor of the State. Hernandez very courteously stated in reply that he would not consent to treat with a man who is in arms against the legal authorities, and if Guzman himself would not abandon his rebellious projects that he would fight him to the last, and that he should be severely handled according to a drum-head court-martial, and the deputation then withdrew, seemingly very much disap-

Guzman Blanco requested the Archbishop of this place, Sylvester Guevaro, to sing the Te Deum at the Cathedral in celebration of the victories achieved by his forces. The prelate refused to obey the order, on the ground that he did not feel justified in so doing under the existing state of things, and that he looked upon the prospects of peace as being far remote. He also stated that he could not thank God in the presence of so many people incarcerated and the desperately unsettled state of the country. The Archbishop, it may be remembered, occupied a very leading position in the Œcumenical Council at Rome last June. Guzman, forgetting the consideration due to him, passed sentence of banishment upon him and ordered him to leave the country in a small schooner lying in leave the country in a small schooner lying in the harbor bound for Trinidad, Fort Spain. A popular protest was entered against this tyrannical measure, but no notice was taken of it. While the exile was going to the vessel the people formed in procession to do him honor, but they were dispersed at the point of the bay-onet by the troops, who had received orders to permit no demonstration. The Dean of the Cathedral is in prison for the same offense.

Guzman has a guard over several houses occu-pied by influential citizens, and has cut off the water pipes and does not allow food of any description to reach them. He is determined to starve them out for the purpose of obtaining funds which they resolutely refuse to give. Many of the merchants, joined by neutral par-ties, in view of this state of things are taking up arms against him on the principle that it may be their turn next when such injustice is rampant.

CUBA.

Havana, Oct. 17.—The effects of the hurricane last week in Matanzas, Cardenas, and the back country were most disastreus. At first, two thousand persons were reported to have perished at the different points the gale swept over. Half that number would most likely be nearer the truth. The force of the tornado seems to have been spent in s to have been the country nearer Cardenas than Matanzas, though the latter place suffered more than the former. In both cases the damage was done principally by water. The sea seemed to rise, and to remain at an unusual height, as though two or three tides had come in at once, one on top of the other. As rain had been falling in torrents for some time, the streams at both places were swollen out of their banks, and the waters on their way to the sea met a wall of water. These tides upon tides caused a tidal wave, and the natural result was a general inundation of the low grounds in both cities. The damage to Cardenas consisted principally in a destruction of property, with but with loss of life. Out of thirteen vessels at anchor is the Bay of Cardenas, but three escaped being wrecked. Large stone warehouses were demolished, not undermined, but thrown over by simple pressure of water against their walls, and the material of which they were built was carried away, so that not even a vestige of them remained.

MATANZAS. Matanzas suffered more in loss of life than any other place on the island. Here the inundation of the Pueblo 'Nuevo Ward, bounded by the bay, the San Juan and Yumuri rivers, brought death to the door, of every family within its limits. More than four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and the end of the inding is not yet. the end of the finding is not yet. A passenger train from Havana arrived at the depot of the Havana and Matanzas Railroad, situate in this ward, just before the overflow took place. Depot, engine train, passengers, employes—all disappeared in the

Guines, a town located in a level section between this and Matanzas, was inundated by the torrents of rain, many buildings were blown down, and some of the inhabitants severely injured. The jurisdiction of Colon felt the force of the tornado also. Here much damage was done to the growing the period by the period by cane, much of it being torn out of the ground by the roots by the mere force of the wind. The cane most backward for the season was least injured.

A HIGHWAYMAN STABBED.

How a Garroted Man Released Himself. The Pittsburg Chronicle of Saturday evening

Allegheny has some strange happenings within her borders and we take this opportunity of informing one of her police of these strange occurrences. It took place last evening, and if blood is a good clue with which to work, there is a good clue at their disposal, for there was blood spilled. The victorious victim of the event was a Mr. Parke, residing on Monterey street. Last evening he left his home and went a short distance down town to make some purchases for his household. On his way back he passed through an alley near Lemon & Weise's furniture manufactory. While going along the alley, he was suddenly set upon by a man who seized him after the usual fashion of garroters, coming up behind him and throwing his arm about his neck in such a manner as to render him breathless and voiceless, and well nigh helpless. Mr. Parke in some manner succeeded in drawing his pocket knife from his pocket, and opening the large blade with his one free arm, he then struck the blade two or three times into his assailant's abdomen. The man was thus persuaded to relax his hold, and Mr. P. followed up his advantage by knocking the highwayman down. He was about to earry matters still further, when two additional ruffians ran up to the assistance of the first, and the victim, who was so suddenly made the victor, accepting the theory about "discretion," etc., ran to his home. On going back? subsequently with some friends, the men had disappeared, and who they were or where they went is an unsolved mystery.

-A widower of New Haven, who happened to marry a second time without consulting the wishes of a grown daughter, on attempting to introduce his bride into the family mansion a

introduce his bride into the family mansion a few nights since, was set upon with sticks and stones and compelled to fly for his life.

—The Hartford Times mentions a remarkable case of "courage in the tace of death." A sick youth of that city, who was informed by his physician that he must surely die, having disposed of his effects, told his friends where he wished to be buried, and finally, after asking that his body might be given to the surgeons for scientific purposes, requested that the suit for scientific purposes, requested that the suit of clothes in which he was laid out might be taken off after the funeral and given to some poor person. Fortunately, he is now recovering, and the poor person will not receive the curious present.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TEGEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prospect

The Proposed Armistice

Foreign Intervention.

French Waval Captures.

Mattersat Washington.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

The German Sick and Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 24 .- The German army now investing Paris have appropriated one day's pay as a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded. The amount thus collected aggregates about half a million thalers.

French Captures.
It is asserted vaguely that the French have captured and taken into the port of Dunkirk three large German steamers.

Napoleon's Private Fortune. It is said there is no evidence in existence of Napoleon's having accumulated a vast private fortune. Bismarck, England, and America.

The correspondent of the Standard to-day viciously notes the eagerness of Bismarck to oblige American officers, ambulance corps, and people of the United States, while totally indifferent to anything English.

The New French Loan.
The Telegraph is confident that the proposed French loan will be largely taken here.

Russia and the Peace Movement. It is intimated that Russia, not joining England, Austria, and Italy in the effort to bring about peace, is acting independently but energetically in the same direction. A Secret Mission.

Rambeau, who saved "Cæsar's" life when an attempt was made to assassinate him by Berezowski in Paris, on the 6th of June, 1867, has just gone from Wilhelmshohe to St. Petersburg on a secret mission from the Emperor Napoleon.

Courage of the Landwehr. Miranda, editor of the Paris Gaulois, has been arrested near Versailles by the Prussians. The Deserters from Metz

before that city has been compelled to issue orders declining to admit them within the Prussian lines. An Editor Arrested. The Times this morning, in an editorial,

are so numerous that the Prussian commander

oraises the courage displayed by the Prussian landwehr before Fort Mont Valerien on the 22d The Basis of Peace. It is said the basis of peace likely to be accepted by the Prussian Government is the re-

nunciation of territorial spoliation from France

on receiving Luxemburg. It is reported further that a safe-conduct has been asked for Thiers to enter Paris in order to obtain the acquiescence of the Government. The Proposed Armistice. FLORENCE, Oct. 24 .- The Opinione, referring to the proposed armistice, says "France will doubtless agree, as a preliminary to peace, to dismantle the fortresses of Strasburg and Metz,

and to pay an indemnity of eighty million pounds sterling. But Prussia insists on the cession of Alsace and Loraine." Bazaine and the Bonaparte Restoration. LONDON, Oct. 24 .- The Times this morning says: "Bazaine, when offering to surrender, demanded for himself a position which would pro-

bably have enabled him to take a prominent part in the restoration of order in France after the conclusion of peace. General Boyer, on leaving Versailles went to Luxemburg to get Raimbeau, who had previously been to St. Petersburg, to go as an envoy to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe." This Morning's Quotations.

London, Oct. 24—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-208 of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867 90%; 10-408, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 144%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens bnoyant; middling uplands, 5%@8%d.; middling Orleans, 9@9%d. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. California white Wheat, 11s.; red West-

ein, 9s. 1d.; winter, 10s. 3d@10s.4d. Western Flour, 24s. Corn, 29s. 9d. Oats, 2s. 10d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Department of Texas. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Communications for headquarters of the Department of Texas, to arrive on and after the 1st of November next, will be addressed to San Antonio, Texas, to which point the headquarters of the Department will be removed.

FROM THE WEST.

Magnificent Auroral Display. CLEVELAND, Oct. 24 .- A magnificent auroral display was observed in this city and vicinity at 5 o'clock this morning, veering from north to east.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

A session of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of homicide cases, to continue for two weeks, was begun this morning.

The first case called for trial was that of Policeman Charles Max, charged with the murder of James T. Welsh.

Our readers will readily recall the circumstance of the sheeting of two young man by this constance.

Our readers will readily recall the circumstance of the shooting of two young men by this officer on the night of April 21 last, at Third street and Montgomery avenue. The trial which begins to-day involves the killing of only one of them—Weish. The accused is represented by William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., who at the time of our going to press were engaged in empanelling a jury. In a question of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment is not asked, so that it may be inferred that the Commonwealth will not press for murder in the first degree; but many of the jurors were incompetent to serve, because of previously formed opinions as to the defendant's guilt or innocence.

FEMALE UHLANS.

Remance of the War-The Terrible Uhlans Fearfully Reinforced. The romance militant of the present European

war seems to be almost exclusively confined, thus far, to those rough-riders, the Prussian Uhlans, who give as much trouble to the French as did Austria's "whiskered pandours" to Fre-derick the Great in Silesia, and of whose raiding exploits all the correspondents speak pic-turesquely. It is generally understood in civitian circles that these famous light cavalrymen carry tall, pennoned lances, wear caps shaped like inverted goblets, and hover ahead of the advance and around the wings of an army after the manner of speculative vultures. Their tricks and manners toward the enemy are not supposed to be governed by any very strict conventional precedents; but now a Southern writer credits them with the enlistment of feminine craft for the betrayal of those whom they desire to despoil. In other words, a writer of varied military experiences, who himself was a volun-teer with the Uhlans during the last war beteer with the Uhlans during the last war between Prussia and Austria, informs the New
Orleans Picayune that these formidable
lancers, whose war number is 25,000,
are supplemented by a corps of 5000 women,
chiefly relatives of theirs, whose business it
is to act as spies. So soon as war is declared
by the Government the female Uhlans are despatched, with the greatest secrecy and speed, to
the different large cities of the luckless enemy.
Going to these cities, some of them seek em-Going to these cities, some of them seek em-ployment in houses from which signals may be made to those beyond the town, and in the families of persons connected with the Government. Others adopt the sale of such articles as soldiers in garrison purchase, and by that means gain access to arsenals, barracks, etc. Being selected "for general quickness and proficiency in the modern languages," and many of them good sketchers, they often draw plans of the defenses they see, and gain other useful clues of importance. When the Unlans approach a place, these artful female friends of theirs telegraphed them all they need to know by means of very peculiar small rockets of different colors, those for the day time showing a colored smoke. The outer Uhlans convey their intelligence to the main aremy coming up, and thus the besieged are continually betrayed to the besiegers. "I am satisfied," adds an ex-Uhlan of New Orleans, "that there must be at present nearly two hundred of these female Uhlans in the city of Paris." If so, the future Dumas will have a new order of "miladi" for the French military romance of the next decade.

BURNED AT SEA.

Four Seamen Committed to Answer the Charge of Arson.

The N. Y. Tribune of to-day says:—
"Charles Purdol, Charles Meredith, Samuel Duncan, and Frederick Allen arrived at this port on Saturday on board the steamer South America, charged with arson at sea, and were immediately taken before Commissioner Osborn for examination. On the 10th of May last the ship Robert Edwards, 336 tons, Captain Thomas F. Pease, salled from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling cruise with a crew of thirty-two officers and men.

Among the crew was the prisoner, Charles Purdol, a large and muscular man, who had served as an English convict in Australia; and soon after leaving port this man determined to cause the destruction of the vessel. He induced Alien, a shipmate, who boasted in his desertion from the United States army, to join him in the work. Three others of the crew—Jansen, Meredith, and Duncan, the latter a mere boy, and the son of a clergyman at Fall River, Mass.—were induced to join in the plan to destroy the vessel, preliminary to which the officers were to be killed. The conspirators made an attempt to sink the vessel by boring holes in her hall, but, fearing detection, subsequently stopped them up.

On the 26th of July, when the Robert Edwards was 500 miles from Bermuda, the mearest point of land, an alarm of fire was raised, and on examination the lower hold between the fore and main

was see mines from Bermana, the hearest point of land, an alarm of fire was raised, and on examina-tion the lower hold between the fore and main hatches was found in flames, and all attempts to extinguish them were fruitiess. The between decks were filled with water, the hatches were bactened down, and holes were cut in the upper deck through which to pour down water. The crew worked all night and next day, and it appeared as if the flames had been controlled, but on the second night the flames burst from the sides of the vessel and spread

the sails and the masts.

The boats were stocked with provisions and the crew entered them, and the boats were then lowered and all abandoned the ship except Captain Pease and one man. When the ship was almost entirely enveloped in flames, the captain and sailor embarked in a small boat and stood by the burning craft all night in company with the other boats. In the morning the captain and officers steered for Bermuda, but on the following day they were picked up by the brig Mary Rice, bound to Rio de Janeiro. Previously to leaving the Robert Edwards, Captain

Pease, suspecting something wrong, called Pordol and asked him if he had started the fire. Purdol acknowledged that he had, and that he was assisted by two others, but refused to give their names. He said his accomplices had entered the hold with him. Purdeli admitted afterwards that Meredith and Jan-sen went into the hold with him. Jansen and a seaman named Burns jumped overboard while efforts were making to extinguish the flames, and Jansen was drowned. On board the Mary Rice the captain questioned the conspirators, and they admitted that they had no fault to find with the ship, and that they could not tell what had prompted them to fire the ship

The prisoners were brought before Consul Cordino at Rio, and ordered home. Commissioner Shields, before whom they were taken on Saturday, ordered them to be locked up in the Ludlow street jail, and an examination into the case will be made to-day. The crime of burning a ship at sea is punishable with death. Captain Pease, Edwin Winslow. Eugene Freeman, and Ambrose Landre were also detained as witnesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Monday, Oct. 94, 1870, The money market continues moderately

active and easy, but there is an evident mistrust of the future manifested among lenders] which makes them cautious of extending their discount lines. It is generally believed that there will be an active movement in grain and breadstuffs from this time until the close of Inland navigation, which may turn the money current strongly westward, whilst the reiterated rumors of approaching peace in Europe continue their disturbing influence in financial circles, and tend to harden the rates. On the other hand, however, the disbursements of money by the Treasury, it is hoped, will be of sufficient magnitude to prevent any serious stringency, whilst keeping the loan market steady. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., and prime discounts at 7608 per cent. Gold is quiet and weak but steady, with sales

ranging up to noon between 1124 @1124, a decline of 14, as compared with final sales on Saturday. Governments are quiet but firm, with a slight

advance on a small portion of the list. At the Stock Board there was some activity in the railroads, but the balance of the list was City 6s, new bonds, sold at 10336, and at 10336

for the issues prior to 1862. In Reading there were free sales at 501/460 10 Seading there were free sales at 30%(at 50 3-16; Pennsylvania at 60%; Lehigh Valley at 58%; Little Schuylkill at 43; and Camden and Amboy at 115%; 38% was bid for Catawissa referred; and 26% for Philadelphia and Eric. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Oct. 24 .- Seeds .- There is very little Cloverseed coming forward and it is in demand at

\$6.50@6.60. Timothy is in light supply and ranges

from \$5.15 to \$5.25 from second hands. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2:10@2:15. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron bark at \$26 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, the demand being limited to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50 @4.75; extras at \$5@5.50; lowa, Wisconsin, and Misnesota extra family at \$5@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Missouri do. do. do. at \$6.50%7.25; and fancy brands at \$7.37% @8.25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.66.50.

The Wheat market is without special change. Prime lots are in firm request, but inferior descriptions are very low. Sales of 1400 bushels Indiana red at \$1.57@1.40; 10.000 bushels do. do. on secret terms; Delaware do. at \$1.25@1.32; and amber at \$1.42@1.45. Rye may be quoted at \$3c. for Western. Corn is in limited demand. Sales of yellow at \$1.685c., and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 75@80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western at 50.652c. and Pennsylvania at 49.651c. and Pennsylvania at 49@51c.
Whisky is quiet and nominal at 95c, for Western

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 24 .- There is better feeling in the market for beef cattle, and with a falling off in the receipts holders are quite firm in their views. We quote choice at 9@10c., the latter for an extra lot, the bulk of the sales being made at 9@91/c, fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 5%@6%c. per-th. gross. Receipts 2996 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

50 Owen Smith, Western, 7@94.

50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 7@84.

68 Bernis Smyth. do., 6@836.

68 A. Christy, Virginia, 8@10.

35 James Christy, do., 7@84.

21 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7.

50 P. McFillen, do., 6@8.

94 P. Hathaway, do., 64@84.

140 James S. Kirk, do., 7@84.

18 B. F. McFillen, do., 7@84.

18 B. F. McFillen, do., 7@84.

10 Ullman & Bachman, do., 6@8.

139 Mooney & Miller, do., 6@8.

139 Mooney & Miller, do., 6@8.

139 Mooney & Miller, do., 6&9.

94 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@84.

50 H. Chain, do., 6&7%.

40 Joseph Chain, do., 6&6%.

50 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@84.

50 Hope & Co., do., 6@84.

57 H. Frank, do., 6%6.

50 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8%.

51 James Clemsen, do. 7@84.

50 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8%.

51 John McArdle, Western, 6%69.

103 R. Maynes, do., 64@84.

50 E. & L. Chandler, do., 6@84c.

97 Elcorn & Co., do., 6%74.

40 Blum, do., 6@8.

65 H. Chain, Jr., do., 64@74.

94 James Aull, do., 6@74.

Cows and Calves are dull and lower; sales of 150 head at \$50@70, as in quality. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; sales of 14.00 head at \$50@70, as in quality. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; sales of 14.00 head at \$50@70, as in quality. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; sales of 14.00 head at \$50@70, as in quality. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; The following are the particulars of the sales:-

nead at \$500@70, as in quanty. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; sales of 14,000 head at 5@6c. \$\emptyset\$ lb., gross.

The movement in Hogs is quite lively, but at slightly reduced quotations; sales of 5200 head at the Union and Avenue Yards at \$10.50@11.25 for still, and \$11@11.50 \$\emptyset\$ 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 24.—Arrived, brig J. H. Brown, for Boston, leaking, and lost sails. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M?......53 | 11 A. M......66 | 2 P. M.....72 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, Sinnickson

& Co.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Norwich,
Barge Reading RR. No. 9, Henry, Norwalk, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Oal.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Gumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Charles E. Morris, Smith, from Boston, with lidseed.

Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Boston, with fish. Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Boston, with fish.
Schr Carmita, Almarth, from Baltimore.
Schr Cadi, Burks, from Salisbury.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr James M. Vance, Burgess, from Providence.
Schr Julia Weeks, Srimiths, from Pennsgrove.
Schr Anna and Ella, Scull, fm Great Egg Harbor.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 24 .- The following boats left this morning in tow:-Catharine and Carrie, with grain to Hoffman & Edwin and Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig &

J. R. Gilmore: Keystone: and Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for New York. Frank and Alice, with lumber, for Fork Landing, Minerva, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
J. E. Audenried, with coal, for Delaware City.
H. H. Wingert, with coal, for Wilmington.
George Geiger, with lime, for Chesapeake.
A. T. Goodman, with lumber to Rice & Co.
G. B. Moore, with lumber, for Gloucester, N. J.
E. J. Curtin, with lumber, for Chester, Pa.

MEMORANDA. Br. steamers Algeria. Le Messurier, and Colorado, Freeman, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamers Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana via
Nassau, N. P., and Virgo, Buikley, from Savannah,

at New York yesterday. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Br. bark S. Shepherd, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos eth inst.

Bark Aimoner, Garey, hence for Cork, for orders, at Long Island Harbor, West Coast of Ireland, 1st.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, from Sagua, at Brig John Weish, Jr., Vanselow, from Sagus, at Havana 15th inst.
Schrs D. A. Derry, Walters, and J. T. Worthington, Brown, from Providence; J. M. Richards, Fenton, and Jesse B. Wilson, Kelley, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and Haze, Sullivan, from New London for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Josephine, Phinney, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate yesterday.